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obsoletely punctate in *sallei*, distinctly punctate in *lecontei*, the antennæ of *lecontei* are as in *minuta*, that is, the outer joints are ovate or subovate, in *sallei* cylindrical or subcylindrical.

The females of *lecontei*, which I do not know, very likely differ only from typical *minuta* in the stronger punctate prothorax and those of *sallei* in the cylindrical outer joints of antennæ, otherwise they are exactly like *minuta*.

In a large number of specimens, collected mostly in the neighborhood of New York City, the beak of the males varies according to the development of the specimen, but as a rule the larger fully developed males have the beak very short and very broad at apex with large, prominent mandibles while in the smaller and feebler males the rostrum is relatively a little longer, narrower at apex and the mandibles are less prominent. Judging from the material examined *E. lecontei* and *sallei* are entitled to recognition.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LAMPYRIDÆ.

BY CHARLES W. LENG AND ERNEST SHOEMAKER,

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.

The beetle described below was found by the junior author while sweeping in the woods near Glencarlyn, Va., in June, 1912, and was exhibited at an informal meeting of the New York Entomological Society as a rare acquisition the following winter. Since nothing so far described seems to correspond with its characters, even generically, it seems best to publish its description, with a figure, drawn by the junior author, by which it is hoped, other specimens of the same species, perhaps unnamed in private collections, may be brought to light.

NEOCELETES new genus.

This genus will form a new member of the group Lyci, having the middle coxæ distant, prothoracic spiracle with tubular chitinous peritreme prominently elevated, but with the front not prolonged into a beak, antennæ not pectinate. It cannot therefore consist with any

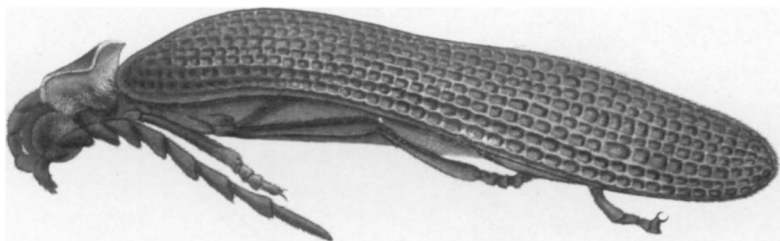
of the genera separated from the old genus *Calopteron* by Leconte.¹ It looks like a small *Celetes*, but differs by the slightly larger eyes, the dense coarse hairs that clothe the body and the crater-like elevation of the disk of the thorax.

Neoceletes crateracollis new species.

Black, mandibles yellow, thorax above yellow, submargin of elytra towards apex faintly pale; densely clothed throughout with short coarse hairs except on the second joint of the antennæ and on the abdomen, the hairs yellow on the thorax, black elsewhere. Elongate, slender, head depressed, scarcely visible from above, eyes globose, prominent, finely granulated, separated by less than half their width; head between the eyes vaguely but deeply channeled, mandibles small, acute, last joint of palpi truncate; antennæ black, densely clothed with short black hairs except on second joint, strongly compressed, serrate, densely punctate; prothorax small, elevated on the disk into a crater-like cell, nearly circular in outline, but slightly angulate behind, superior margin of cell apparently crenulate, densely clothed with hairs, elevation greatest behind, where it is prolonged into a short process projecting over the scutellum; the deeply indented bottom of the cell impunctate, shining; elytra slightly wider behind, rounded at apex, multicostate with a double series of quadrate punctures between the costæ, which are not greatly elevated above the narrow intervals separating the lines of punctures, surface feebly shining, densely clothed with short black hairs. The second joint of the antennæ is short, broader than long, oval, glabrous, third joint as long as broad, succeeding joints gradually slightly longer, eleventh joint feebly appendiculate. The legs are black, compressed, tarsi compressed, claws feebly toothed at base, legs clothed with hairs like the body. Last ventral segment of male long, conical, shining; penultimate segment so deeply divided as to appear only as a pair of plates embracing the last segment; the base of the penultimate segment is concealed by the deeply circularly emarginate preceding segment. Length, 5 mm.

One specimen collected at Glencarlyn, Alexandria County, Virginia, June 23, 1912.

¹ Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., IX, p. 17.



Lycidæ.